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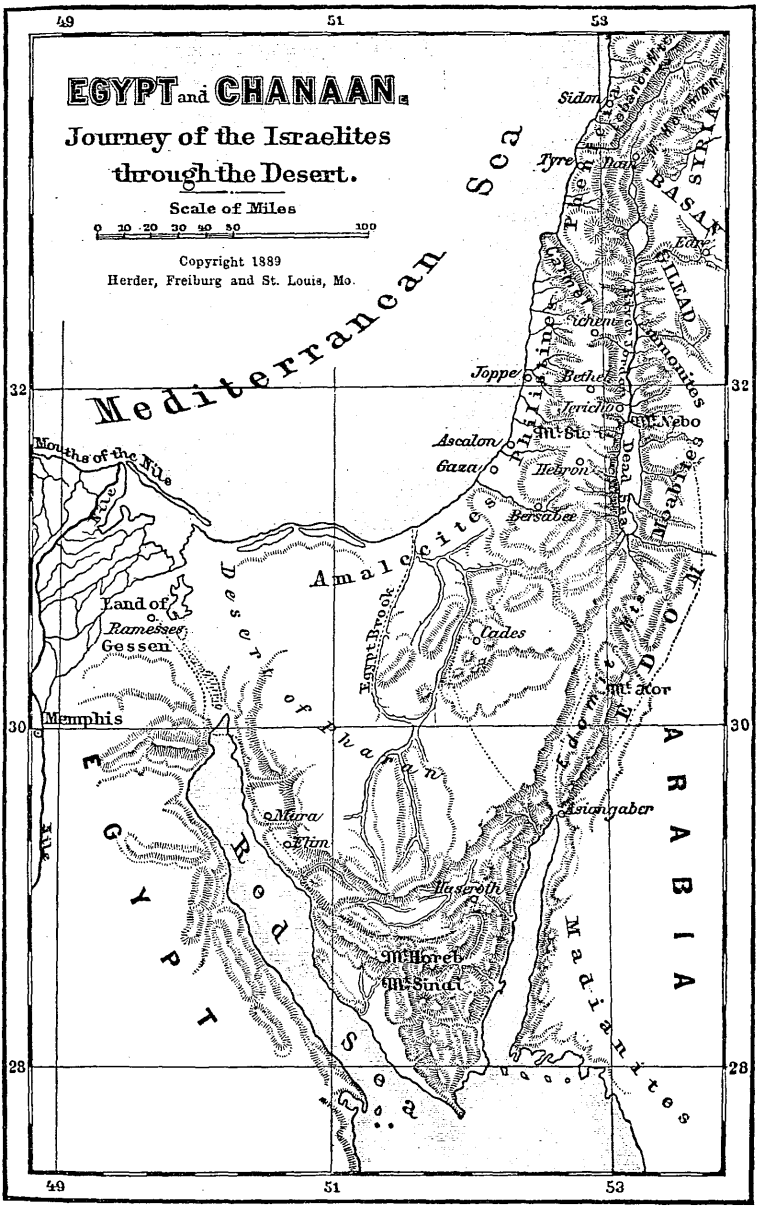
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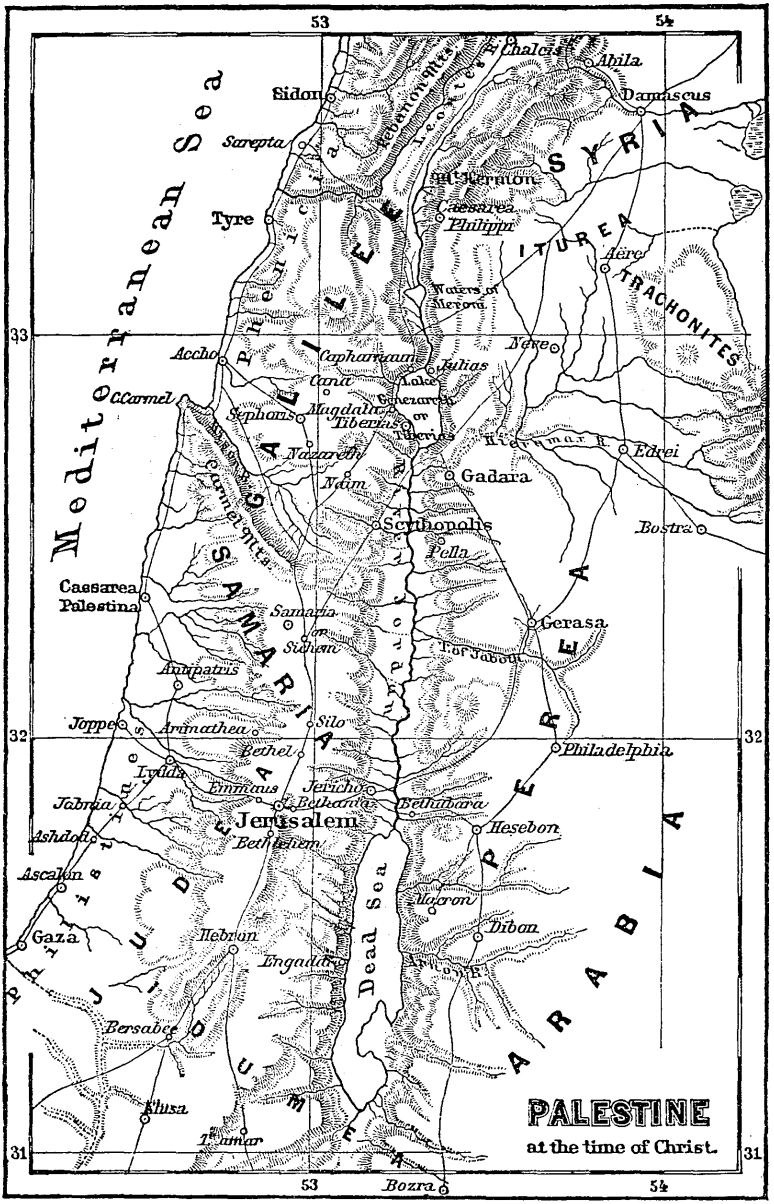
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Paneas
Philippi
Tyre
GALILEE
ITUREA
TRACHONITES
Waters of Merom
33
Accho
Capharnaum
Julias
Nawe
Lake
Cana
Genesareth
Carmel
Sephoris
Magdala
or
Tiberias
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Sichem
Gerasa
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PEREA
Antipatris
Joppe
Aramathea
Silo
32
Philadelphia
32
Bethel
Lydda
Emmaus
Jericho
Jabnia
Bethanie
Bethabara
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Engaddi
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THE LIFE OF CHRIST

COURSE OF LECTURES COMBINING THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF OUR LORD WITH THE CATECHISM

BY

MARY VIRGINIA MERRICK

With a Foreword by

HIS EMINENCE JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, D.D.

"They that instruct many to justice shall shine as stars for all eternity."—*Daniel XII, 3.*

ST. LOUIS, MO., 1909

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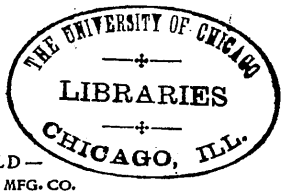
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

PREFACE vii

FIRST SERIES.

INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD OF JESUS TO THE FIRST YEAR OF HIS PUBLIC LIFE.

LECTURE 1.

Creation of the world, of angels, of man—Fall of angels and man 1

LECTURE 2.

Original sin—Promise of redemption—Baptism—Immaculate Conception 3

LECTURE 3.

Mission of Angels—Birth of John Baptist foretold . . 5

LECTURE 4.

Annunciation—Visitation—Birth of John Baptist . . . 7

LECTURE 5.

Nativity of Christ—Adoration of the Shepherds—Doctrine of the Incarnation 8

LECTURE 6.

Circumcision and Presentation of Christ—Worship of the Magi—Second Commandment 10

LECTURE 7.

Flight into Egypt—Massacre of the Innocents—Return to Nazareth 11

LECTURE 8.

Finding of the Child in the Temple—Life in Nazareth—Fourth Commandment—Joyful Mysteries 13

SECOND SERIES.

First Year of the Public Life of Christ.

Lecture 9. PAGE

Preaching of John Baptist—Baptism of Christ—Doctrine of the Trinity 15

Lecture 10.

Fast and temptation in the desert—Ministration of Angels—First Disciples—Doctrine of Sin 17

Lecture 11.

First Miracle—Money changers expelled from Temple—Nicodemus—Sacrament of Matrimony 18

Lecture 12.

Jesus speaks to the Samaritan woman at the well—Healing of the son of the Ruler—Jesus expelled from the synagogue—Sacrament of Penance 20

Second Year of the Public Life of Christ.

Lecture 13.

Call of the Disciples—Jesus preaches from boat—Miraculous draught of fishes—Doctrine of Grace 22

Lecture 14.

Apostles chosen and sent on mission—Paralytic cured at Pool of Bethesda—Definition of Church 23

Lecture 15.

Sermon on the Mount—The Our Father—Doctrine of Prayer 25

Third Year of the Public Life of Christ.

Lecture 16.

Multiplication of the loaves and fishes—Jesus and Peter walk on the waters—Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist 26

Lecture 17.

Miracles of Christ—Doctrine of Faith 28

PAGE

LECTURE 18.

Parables of Christ—Eighth Commandment 29

LECTURE 19.

Beheading of John Baptist—Widow's mite—Mary Magdalen is absolved—Christ blesses little children—Sacrament of Penance 31

LECTURE 20.

Transfiguration—Raising of Lazarus—Peter appointed Chief of the Apostles and head of the Church . . 32

LECTURE 21.

The rich young man—Zacheus—Seventh and tenth Commandments 34

THIRD SERIES.

LAST DAYS OF CHRIST.

LECTURE 22.

Jesus weeps over Jerusalem—Entry into Jerusalem—Holy Communion 37

LECTURE 23.

The Last Supper—Institution of Holy Eucharist . . . 30

LECTURE 24.

Last Supper continued—Prayer of Christ for His Disciples—Mass 41

LECTURE 25.

Agony in the Garden and Betrayal—Doctrine of Sin . 42

LECTURE 26.

Trial and Condemnation of Christ—Denial of Peter—His repentance—Jesus is scourged and crowned with thorns—Doctrine of contrition and absolution . . 44

LECTURE 27.

Way of the Cross—Doctrine of Redemption and Satisfaction 46

LECTURE 28. PAGE

Crucifixion—Repentance of Good Thief—Sacrifice of the Mass—Third Commandment 48

LECTURE 29.

Seven Last Words—Death and Burial of Christ—Extreme Unction—Sorrowful Mysteries of the Rosary—Fifth Commandment 50

LECTURE 30.

Descent of Christ into Limbo—His Resurrection—First Commandment—Creed 53

LECTURE 31.

Story of the resurrection continued—Christ appears to Mary Magdalen and His Disciples—Heaven—Purgatory—Hell—The Virtue of Hope—Sixth and Ninth Commandments 56

LECTURE 32.

The incredulity of Thomas—Christ appears on the road to Emmaus—Peter appointed head of Church—Holy Orders—Virtue of Faith—The Church 58

LECTURE 33.

Ascension—Descent of the Holy Ghost—Confirmation—Virtue of Charity—Joyful Mysteries of the Rosary 61

PREFACE

The first aim of the writer in preparing the following lectures has been to assist the teacher in bringing our Lord vividly before the minds of children as a living personality, thereby developing in their hearts willing love for Him. In proportion as He becomes a vivid reality to their young minds, and they come to know Him intimately and feel His tender love for them, will their love for Him be kindled and fanned. While the lectures are intended to offer a fairly comprehensive summary of the Gospel narrative, those incidents, scenes and sayings which have been found to appeal most strongly to the child's imagination, and thus to his intelligence and better impulses, have been given special prominence. Some freedom has necessarily been used in grouping events and parables, but, when possible, chronological order is followed.

The second aim has been to emphasize that the obligatory force of the home virtues, and the significance of the practices of religion, depend on the doctrinal truths of faith. That the children may be urged to show forth in their daily lives the faith implanted in them, will their love for Him be fanned and kindled. virtues is proposed at the end of each lecture. In selecting each "Practice" from so many possible ones, account has been taken of its connection with the text of the lesson, and its relative importance to the child.

Lastly it is thought that combining the Catechism with the life of Christ will help in giving spirit and force to the verbal teaching of the former, and go far towards making the necessarily tersely stated doctrines vital truths. In the life of Christ, too, is found an inexhaustible wealth of illustrations of a nature to make catechetical instruction clear and interesting. The questions and answers are from the Baltimore Council Catechism exclusively.

The present course is offered in the hope that it may prove suggestive. Wide scope in its treatment is intentionally left to the individual teachers, and its practical value will, of course, depend largely on their power to quicken the dead letter into life. It is the writer's prayer that "knowing His testimonies, their speech may distil as the dew" on the young hearts unfolded in the morning of life to receive refreshment.

METHOD OF TEACHING THIS COURSE

To render the lessons more interesting to the children, and bring the various incidents more vividly before their minds, the writer suggests that the use of mural pictures illustrating the Life of Christ, and a mural map of the Holy Land, would be found very useful.

It would also be advisable to use in class and give the children penny pictures representing the events narrated, and thus impress upon their minds the lesson learned and the truths contained therein. The aim designated in each lecture should be developed by the teacher as the key-note of the lesson.

The Course can be extended over a period of two or three scholastic years by dividing the lectures. This has been found necessary for the younger children.

In addition to the New Testament, the following books would be found useful reading in connection with this Course:

The Life of Christ.—Abbé E. Le Camus.
The Story of the Gospels.—H. J. Coleridge, S. J.
Bible Studies.—B. S. Conaty.
Jesus Christ.—R. P. Didon, O. P.
The Christ the Son of God.—Abbé Constant Fouard.
Jesus of Nazareth.—Mother Mary Loyola.
Life of Jesus Christ.—A. J. Maas, S. J.
Life of Christ for Children.—Madame de Ségur.

FOREWORD

Our Lord, Jesus Christ, has said to us: "Learn of Me because I am meek and humble of heart." He has repeated to us time and again: "Follow Me; As I have done so do ye also." His life, as a man upon earth, is the greatest incentive to virtue and good living that we can put before the child's mind. To the child it means that God has come as man to tell us that He loves us with infinite love; that He has shown us how to live and that in all our own efforts and desires Christ will be with us to help and to guide. If we believe in telling children the story of great heroes and leaders, how much more ought we to try to bring home to them in their very earliest years, and afterwards the story of the life of Jesus Christ and to show that His life is The Life which all should imitate. The truths and the commandments learned from the catechism will be illumined in a wonderfully efficacious way by the story of that Life and what would probably be only dry bones, will then take on the inspiring glory of a living Example. It will not only lead the way but will give us the power to follow. Personal devotion, enthusiasm, real Christian service in the common duties of life will take root; grow and blossom in the child's mind through this illustration of the Christian truths and commandments by the actual life of Christ. The author of the present work has presented very happily and very practically just such an

illustration. To the teacher the present work offers a wide field of suggestion and of personal endeavor with the pupil; and to the child, the most efficacious method of Christian Education — the picture of a Living Example that is all powerful in its attractiveness; that will draw the heart and arouse the soul and make the child a personal, faithful follower of Jesus Christ and His Holy Church.

J. CARD. GIBBONS.

COURSE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST

FIRST SERIES.

Infancy and Childhood of Jesus to the First Year of His Public Life.

LECTURE 1

AIM: Show the Power and Goodness of God in the Creation, the Evil of Sin, God's Justice.

1. The creation and fall of the angels.
2. The creation of the world and of the first man and woman.
3. The Terrestrial Paradise.
4. The trial and fall of Adam and Eve.
5. The expulsion of our first parents from Paradise.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. Who made the world?

A. God made the world.

Q. Who is God?

A. God is the Creator of heaven and earth, and of all things.

Q. What is God?

A. God is a spirit infinitely perfect.

Q. Had God a beginning?

A. God had no beginning; He always was and He always will be.

Q. Can God do all things?

A. God can do all things, and nothing is hard or impossible to Him.

Q. What is man?

A. Man is a creature composed of body and soul, and made to the image and likeness of God.

Q. Who were the first man and woman?

A. The first man and woman were Adam and Eve.

Q. Were Adam and Eve innocent and holy when they came from the hand of God?

A. Adam and Eve were innocent and holy when they came from the hand of God.

Q. Did Adam and Eve remain faithful to God?

A. Adam and Eve did not remain faithful to God; but broke His command by eating the forbidden fruit.

Q. What befell Adam and Eve on account of their sin?

A. Adam and Eve on account of their sin lost innocence and holiness, and were doomed to misery and death.

PRACTICE: Obedience to the law of God and to our parents, God's representatives.

REFERENCE: LECTURE I.

Genesis: Chaps. 1 and 2.

LECTURE 2

AIM: Show the Need of and Preparation for a Redeemer, a Saviour.

1. Original sin is transmitted to us from our first parents.
2. The promise of a Redeemer to Adam and Eve.
3. This promise transmitted by them and their descendants, the Jews, from generation to generation.
4. The longing of the Jews, the chosen people of God, for a Redeemer for thousands of years.
5. Christ, as foretold to them by the prophets, was to be born of their race and of the family of David.
6. God's special protection over this race from whom the Saviour was to be born. Examples: Abraham and Isaac. The coming out of Egypt.
7. Mary, of the family of David, a maid of Nazareth, preserved free from the guilt of original sin, chosen to be the Mother of Christ.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. What evil befell us through the disobedience of our first parents?

A. Through the disobedience of our first parents we all inherit their sin and punishment, as we should have shared in their happiness if they had remained faithful.

Q. What is the sin called which we inherit from our first parents?

A. The sin which we inherit from our first parents is called original sin.

Q. What is Baptism?

A. Baptism is a Sacrament which cleanses us from original sin, makes us Christians, children of God, and heirs of heaven.

Q. Is Baptism necessary to salvation?

A. Baptism is necessary to salvation, because without it we cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven.

Q. Who can administer Baptism?

A. The priest is the ordinary minister of baptism; but in case of necessity any one who has the use of reason may baptize.

Q. How is Baptism given?

A. Whoever baptizes should pour water on the head of the person to be baptized, and say, while pouring the water: *I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.*

Q. Was any one ever preserved from original sin?

A. The Blessed Virgin Mary, through the merits of her Divine Son, was preserved free from the guilt of original sin, and this privilege is called her Immaculate Conception.

Q. Did God abandon man after he fell into sin?

A. God did not abandon man after he fell into sin, but promised him a Redeemer, who was to satisfy for man's sin and reopen to him the gates of heaven.

Q. Who is the Redeemer?

A. Our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is the Redeemer of mankind.

PRACTICE: Devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Imitation of her purity.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 2.

Genesis: Chap. 2, Point 2.
Isaias: Chap. 7, v. 14.

LECTURE 3

AIM: Show the Greatness of the Incarnation; Angels Sent as Messengers to Announce It. John Heralds It.

1. Espousals of the B. V. Mary to St. Joseph.
2. St. Joseph, a carpenter, a descendant of David.
3. Life of humble toil in Nazareth.
4. Life of Zachary and Elizabeth in Hebron.
5. The angel's visit to Zachary in the Temple. Birth of St. John foretold.
6. Zachary's incredulity and consequent dumbness.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. Which are the chief creatures of God?
A. The chief creatures of God are men and angels.
Q. What are angels?
A. Angels are bodiless spirits created to adore and enjoy God in heaven.
Q. Were the angels created for any other purpose?
A. The angels were also created to assist before the

throne of God and to minister unto Him; they have often been sent as messengers from God to man; and are also appointed our guardians.

Q. Were the angels, as God created them, good and happy?

A. The angels, as God created them, were good and happy.

Q. Did all the angels remain good and happy?

A. All the angels did not remain good and happy; many of them sinned and were cast into hell, and these are called devils or bad angels.

PRACTICE: Devotion to the Angels, especially our Guardian Angels.

TEACH:

Angel of God, my guardian dear,
To whom His love commits me here,
Ever this day be at my side,
To light and guard, to rule and guide.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 3.

St. Luke: Chap. 1, v. 5-25, Points 6 and 7.

Point out on map Judea, Hebron, Jerusalem and Nazareth.

LECTURE 4

AIM: Show the Purity of the B. V. Mary and Her Humility which Fitted Her for Her Mission.

1. The Annunciation (quote Scripture) Feast, March 25.
2. The Visitation of the B. V. M. to St. Elizabeth. Feast July 2.
3. The Magnificat (quote Scripture).
4. The return of the B. V. Mary to her home.
5. The birth of St. John the Baptist.
6. Zachary receives his speech and declares John's name.

TEACH: The Angelus.

The angel of the Lord declared unto Mary; and she conceived of the Holy Ghost. *Hail Mary,* etc.

Behold the handmaid of the Lord. Be it done unto me according to thy word. *Hail Mary,* etc.

And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us. *Hail Mary,* etc.

Pray for us, holy mother of God.

That we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.

Let us Pray.

Pour forth, we beseech Thee, O Lord, Thy grace into our hearts, that we, to whom the Incarnation of Christ, Thy Son, was made known by the message of an angel, may by His passion and cross be brought to the glory of the resurrection; through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

PRACTICE: Kindness in thought and in speech and act in imitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in her visit to Elizabeth.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 4.

Luke: Chap. 1, v. 26-80.

Point out on map Judea, Galilee and Nazareth.

LECTURE 5

AIM: Show how Christ is True God and True Man. God's Love Shown in the Incarnation.

1. Mary and Joseph go up to Bethlehem to be enrolled.
2. They find "no room" in the inn, and seek refuge in a stable.
3. The Nativity of Christ Jesus. Feast December 25th.
4. The announcement to the shepherds.
5. The Gloria in Excelsis. Same words used in the Mass.
6. The Adoration of the shepherds.

TEACH: The Angelus. (See Lesson 4.)

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. What do you believe of Jesus Christ?

A. I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, the second Person of the Blessed Trinity, true God and true man.

Q. What do you mean by the Incarnation?

A. By the Incarnation I mean that the Son of God was made man.

Q. How was the Son of God made man?

A. The Son of God was conceived and made man by the power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Q. On what day was the Son of God conceived and made man?

A. The Son of God was conceived and made man on Annunciation day—the day on which the Angel Gabriel announced to the Blessed Virgin Mary that she was to be the Mother of God.

Q. Was Jesus Christ always God?

A. Jesus Christ was always God, as He is the second Person of the Blessed Trinity, equal to His Father from all eternity.

Q. Was Jesus Christ always man?

A. Jesus Christ was not always man, but became man at the time of His Incarnation.

Q. Why is Jesus Christ true God?

A. Jesus Christ is true God because He is the true and only Son of God the Father.

Q. Why is Jesus Christ true man?

A. Jesus Christ is true man because He is the Son of the Blessed Virgin Mary and has a body and soul like ours.

Q. On what day was Christ born?

A. Christ was born on Christmas day, in a stable at Bethlehem, nearly nineteen hundred years ago.

PRACTICE: Recitation of the Angelus.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 5.

Luke: Chap. 2, v. 1-20.

Point out on map Judea, Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

LECTURE 6

AIM: Teach Reverence for the Name of Jesus.

1. The Circumcision. Christ receives His name, Jesus. Feast Jan. 1.
2. Presentation of the Child Jesus in the Temple. Feast Feb. 2.
3. Anna and Simeon recognize the Messias and prophesy concerning Him.
4. Mary and Joseph offer a pair of turtle doves, the offering of the poor.
5. The Wise Men see the star in the East and come to Jerusalem.
6. They question Herod.
7. The Adoration of the Magi. Feast Jan. 6th.

TEACH: Jesus, Mary and Joseph, I give you my heart and soul. Jesus, Mary and Joseph, assist me in my last agony. Jesus, Mary and Joseph, grant that after my death my soul may rest in peace in your holy company.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. What is the second Commandment?

A. The second Commandment is: Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.

Q. What are we commanded by the second Commandment?

A. We are commanded by the second Commandment to speak with reverence of God and of the saints, and of all holy things, and to keep our lawful oaths and vows.

Q. What is forbidden by the second Commandment?

A. The second Commandment forbids all false, rash, unjust, and unnecessary oaths, blasphemy, cursing, and profane words.

PRACTICE: Bowing the head at the name of Jesus.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 6.

Luke: Chap. 2, v. 21-39, Points 1, 2 and 3.
Matt.: Chap. 2, v. 1-12, Points 4, 5 and 6.

LECTURE 7

AIM: Show the Prompt Obedience of Joseph and the Magi to the Voice of the Angel sent from God. Show Providence of God.

1. The Magi, warned by an angel of Herod's evil intentions, return another way.
2. Joseph is warned by an angel in his sleep.
3. The Flight into Egypt.
4. The Massacre of the Innocents, the first martyrs.
5. Joseph, directed by an angel, returns from Egypt to dwell in Nazareth.

TEACH: Prayer to St. Joseph:

"Happy and blessed art thou, O Joseph, to whom it was given not only to see and to hear that God whom many kings desired to see, and saw not, to hear and heard not; but also to bear Him in thine arms, to embrace Him, to clothe Him, and to guard and defend Him."

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. Where is God?

A. God is everywhere.

Q. If God is everywhere, why do we not see Him?

A. We do not see God, because He is a pure spirit and cannot be seen with bodily eyes.

Q. Does God see us?

A. God sees us and watches over us.

Q. Does God know all things?

A. God knows all things, even our most secret thoughts, words, and actions.

PRACTICE: Obeying the voice of conscience because it is the voice of God and of the Guardian Angel.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 7.

Matt.: Chap. 2, v. 13-23.

Point out on map Jerusalem, Egypt, Galilee and Nazareth.

LECTURE 8

AIM: Show the Life of Daily Toil and Virtue of the Holy Family.

1. Christ's life at Nazareth as a child.
2. Jesus, Mary and Joseph go up to the Feast at Jerusalem.
3. Jesus is lost and is found in the Temple, teaching the Doctors.
4. Jesus returns to Nazareth and is "subject to them."
5. Death of St. Joseph, the just man.
6. Hidden life of Christ in Nazareth until His 30th year.

TEACH: Joyful Mysteries of the Rosary.

1. Annunciation.
2. Visitation.
3. Nativity.
4. Presentation in the Temple.
5. Finding of the Child Jesus in the Temple.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. What is the fourth Commandment?

A. The fourth Commandment is: Honor thy father and thy mother.

Q. What are we commanded by the fourth Commandment?

A. We are commanded by the fourth Commandment to honor, love, and obey our parents in all that is not sin.

Q. Are we bound to honor and obey others than our parents?

A. We are also bound to honor and obey our bishops, pastors, magistrates, teachers, and other lawful superiors.

Q. What is forbidden by the fourth Commandment?

A. The fourth Commandment forbids all disobedience, contempt, and stubbornness towards our parents or lawful superiors.

PRACTICE: Obedience, respect and love to parents. Helpfulness and unselfishness at home in imitation of the Child Jesus.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 8.

Luke: Chap. 2, v. 40-52.

Point out on map Galilee, Samaria, Judea, Nazareth and Jerusalem.

SECOND SERIES.

First Year of the Public Life of Christ.

LECTURE 9

AIM: Show the Divine Mission of Christ to Teach and Redeem.

1. Jesus parts with His mother at Nazareth to begin His work on this earth.
2. John the Baptist preaches in the wilderness, he baptizes, he announces the coming of Christ. (Explain his name.)
3. Christ goes to him to be baptized in the Jordan river.
4. Miraculous testimony of the divinity of Christ. "This is My beloved Son, in Whom I am well pleased."
5. Explain the doctrine of the Trinity; give symbol of the clover leaf.

TEACH: The Sign of the Cross. "In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen."

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. Is there but one God?

A. Yes; there is but one God.

Q. Why can there be but one God?

A. There can be but one God because God, being supreme and infinite, cannot have an equal.

Q. How many persons are there in God?

A. In God there are three Divine persons, really distinct, and equal in all things—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

Q. What is the Blessed Trinity?

A. The Blessed Trinity is one God in three Divine Persons.

Q. Are the three Divine Persons one and the same God?

A. The three Divine Persons are one and the same God, having one and the same Divine nature.

Q. Why do we make the sign of the cross?

A. We make the sign of the cross to show that we are Christians and to profess our belief in the chief mysteries of our religion.

PRACTICE: Making the Sign of the Cross reverently.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 9.

Luke: Chap. 3, v. 1-23, Points 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Matt.: Chap. 3, v. 1-18, Points 2.

Mark: Chap. 1, v. 2-12, Points 2, 3 and 4.

Point out on map the river Jordan and the Desert country between Hebron and Jerusalem.

LECTURE 10

AIM: Show how Christ is our Example in Overcoming Temptation. Distinguish between Mortal and Venial Sin.

1. Christ withdraws into the desert and fasts forty days in preparation for His mission. (Explain the Lenten fast.)
2. The threefold temptation of Jesus, its example to us.
3. Angels minister to Jesus.
4. Jesus leaves the desert victorious over evil.
5. John presents Christ to the Jews and calls Him the "Lamb of God." (Explain these words and their use in the Mass.)
6. The disciples of John hear him and follow Jesus.
7. The first disciples of Jesus; the coming to Him of Andrew, Simon, Philip.
8. The call of Nathaniel; Christ sees him under the fig tree.

TEACH: O Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. Is original sin the only kind of sin?

A. Original sin is not the only kind of sin; there is another kind of sin, which we commit ourselves, called actual sin.

Q. What is actual sin?

A. Actual sin is any wilful thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the law of God.

Q. How many kinds of actual sin are there?

A. There are two kinds of actual sin—mortal and venial.

Q. What is mortal sin?

A. Mortal sin is a grievous offence against the law of God.

Q. What is venial sin?

A. Venial sin is a slight offence against the law of God.

PRACTICE: To pray when tempted.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 10.

Matt.: Chap. 4, v. 1-11, Points 1, 2 and 3.
Luke: Chap. 4, v. 1-13, Points 1, 2 and 3.
John: Chap. 1, v. 19-51, Points 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Mark: Chap. 1, v. 12-20, Points 5 and 6.
Point out on the map the desert and the Jordan.

LECTURE 11

AIM: Show the Influence of the B. V. Mary with Jesus. Teach Reverence in Church.

1. The first miracle: at the marriage feast of Cana, performed at the request of His mother.
2. The solicitude of Mary for the needs of her host.

3. Jesus goes to Jerusalem.
4. Jesus expels the buyers and sellers from the Temple in Jerusalem.
5. Jesus and Nicodemus.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. What is a Sacrament?

A. A Sacrament is an outward sign instituted by Christ to give grace.

Q. How many Sacraments are there?

A. There are seven Sacraments: Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony.

Q. What is the Sacrament of Matrimony?

A. The Sacrament of Matrimony is the Sacrament which unites a Christian man and woman in lawful marriage.

PRACTICE: Reverence in Church. Consideration for the feelings of others.

REFERENCE: LECTURE II.

John: Chap. 2, Points 1, 2, 3 and 4.

John: Chap. 3, v. 1-21, Point 5.

Point out on the map Galilee, Cana, Capharnaum, Jerusalem.

LECTURE 12

AIM: Show the Tender Love of Jesus for all Men. The Ingratitude of Men.

1. Jesus withdraws to Samaria.
2. Jesus and the Samaritan woman at the well; she acknowledges her sins. (Explain confession as needful for forgiveness.)
3. Jesus heals the son of the ruler of Capharnaum.
4. Jesus preaches in the synagogue at Nazareth, and is expelled from the synagogue.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. What is the Sacrament of Penance?

A. Penance is a Sacrament in which the sins committed after Baptism are forgiven.

Q. What must we do to receive the Sacrament of Penance worthily?

A. To receive the Sacrament of Penance worthily we must do five things:

1. We must examine our conscience.
2. We must have sorrow for our sins.
3. We must make a firm resolution never more to offend God.
4. We must confess our sins to the priest.
5. We must accept the penance which the priest gives us.

Q. What is the examination of conscience?

A. The examination of conscience is an earnest effort to recall to mind all the sins we have committed since our last worthy confession.

Q. What is Confession?

A. Confession is the telling of our sins to a duly authorized priest, for the purpose of obtaining forgiveness.

Q. What sins are we bound to confess?

A. We are bound to confess all our mortal sins, but it is well also to confess our venial sins.

Q. Is it a grievous offence wilfully to conceal a mortal sin in Confession?

A. It is a grievous offence wilfully to conceal a mortal sin in Confession, because we thereby tell a lie to the Holy Ghost, and make our Confession worthless.

Q. What must he do who has wilfully concealed a mortal sin in Confession?

A. He who has wilfully concealed a mortal sin in Confession must not only confess it, but must also repeat all the sins he has committed since his last worthy Confession.

PRACTICE: Frequent reception of the Sacrament of Penance.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 12.

John: Chap. 4, Points 1, 2 and 3.

Luke: Chap. 4, v. 14-30, Point 4.

Point out on the map Galilee, Samaria, Capharnaum, Nazareth.

Second Year of the Ministry of Christ.

LECTURE 13

AIM: Teach Obedience to our Duty, which is the Call of Christ for each of us, and our Need of Grace to Fulfil It.

1. Jesus calls the fishermen, Simon and Andrew, James and John, to leave their nets and follow Him.
2. Jesus preaches to the people from the boat.
3. The miraculous draught of fishes.
4. Christ promises that He will make Simon a fisher of men.
5. The call of St. Matthew.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. What do you mean by grace?

A. By grace I mean a supernatural gift of God bestowed on us, through the merits of Jesus Christ, for our salvation.

Q. How many kinds of grace are there?

A. There are two kinds of grace, sanctifying grace and actual grace.

Q. What is sanctifying grace?

A. Sanctifying grace is that grace which makes the soul holy and pleasing to God.

Q. What is actual grace?

A. Actual grace is that help of God which enlightens our mind and moves our will to shun evil and do good.

Q. Is grace necessary to salvation?

A. Grace is necessary to salvation, because without grace we can do nothing to merit heaven.

Q. What is the grace of perseverance?

A. The grace of perseverance is a particular gift of God which enables us to continue in the state of grace till death.

PRACTICE: Faithfulness to our duties, both little and great.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 13.

Luke: Chap. 5, v. 1-11, Points 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Matt.: Chap. 9, v. 9, Point 5.

Point out on map Lake of Galilee, Capharnaum.

LECTURE 14

AIM: Show the Divine Mission of Christ to Establish the Church.

1. Jesus chooses from among His disciples 12 Apostles.
2. Jesus sends His Apostles on their mission to preach and teach.
3. The bishops and priests of the Church continue this work.
4. Describe the persecution of the Church; apostles martyred for the Faith; cite examples, St. Agnes, St. Cecelia, etc.
5. The cure of the paralytic at the Pool of Bethesda.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. Which are the means instituted by our Lord to enable men at all times to share in the fruits of the Redemption?

A. The means instituted by our Lord to enable men at all times to share in the fruits of His Redemption are the Church and the Sacraments.

Q. What is the Church?

A. The Church is the congregation of all those who profess the faith of Christ, partake of the same Sacraments, and are governed by their lawful pastors under one visible Head.

Q. Why did Christ found the Church?

A. Christ founded the Church to teach, govern, sanctify, and save all men.

Q. Who are the successors of the Apostles?

A. The successors of the Apostles are the Bishops of the Holy Catholic Church.

PRACTICE: Reverence for Priests—God's messengers to us.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 14.

Luke: Chap. 6, v. 12-16
Mark: Chap. 3, v. 13-19
Matt.: Chap. 10, v. 2- 4
} Points 1 and 2.

John: Chap. 5, v. 1-18, Point 5.
Point out on map Jerusalem.

LECTURE 15

AIM: Show how Christ Himself Teaches us how to Pray.

1. Jesus withdraws to a mountain and spends the night in prayer.
2. The Eight Beatitudes. Read and explain briefly.
3. Christ teaches the law of love.
4. Christ teaches the *Our Father.*
5. Explain the Our Father.

TEACH: THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. *Amen.*

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. Is there any other means of obtaining God's grace than the Sacraments?

A. There is another means of obtaining God's grace, and it is prayer.

Q. What is prayer?

A. Prayer is the lifting up of our minds and hearts to God to adore Him, to thank Him for His benefits, to ask His forgiveness, and to beg of Him all the graces we need whether for soul or body.

Q. Is prayer necessary to salvation?

A. Prayer is necessary to salvation, and without it no one having the use of reason can be saved.

Q. At what particular times should we pray?

A. We should pray particularly on Sundays and holydays, every morning and night, in all dangers, temptations, and afflictions.

Q. Which are the prayers most recommended to us?

A. The prayers most recommended to us are the Lord's Prayer, the Hail Mary, the Apostles' Creed, the Confiteor, and the Acts of Faith, Hope, Love, and Contrition.

Q. Are prayers said with distractions of any avail?

A. Prayers said with wilful distractions are of no avail.

PRACTICE: Faithfulness to morning and night prayers, and attention and respect in saying them.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 15.

Luke: Chap. 6, v. 12, Point 1.

Matt.: Chap. 5, v. 6 and 7, Points 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Point out on the map the hills between Capharnaum and Tiberias.

Third Year of the Public Life of Christ.

LECTURE 16

AIM: Show the Kindness of the Heart of Jesus. The Mystery of Divine Love as Shown to us by Christ.

1. The multiplication of the loaves and fishes.

2. Christ promises the Eucharist. Explain the figure in the above miracle.
3. Teach about the Sacrament of the Eucharist.
4. Jesus walks upon the waters.
5. Peter goes to Him on the waters.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. What is the Holy Eucharist?

A. The Holy Eucharist is the Sacrament which contains the body and blood, soul and divinity, of our Lord Jesus Christ under the appearances of bread and wine.

Q. What do you mean by the appearances of bread and wine?

A. By the appearances of bread and wine I mean the figure, the color, the taste, and whatever appears to the senses.

PRACTICE: Frequent reception of the Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 16.

Matt.: Chap. 14, v. 13-34
Mark: Chap. 6, v. 30-54
Luke: Chap. 9, v. 10-17
John: Chap. 6, v. 1-60
} Points 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Point out on the map the Sea of Galilee and Bethesda.

LECTURE 17

AIM: Show the Power of Christ, the Son of God, His Love for all Men, Especially Those in Sorrow. Faith Rewarded.

1. Christ manifests His divinity by miracles. What is a miracle? Select from the following:
2. Healing the servant of the Centurion. "Lord, I am not worthy that Thou should enter under my roof. Say but the word, and my servant shall be healed." Explain the use of these words in the Mass.
3. The son of the widow of Naim raised to life.
4. The ruler's daughter raised to life.
5. Christ stills the tempest.
6. Cure of the man born blind.
7. Cure of the paralytic let down through the roof.
8. The ten Lepers.
9. Christ heals all the sick brought to Him.

TEACH: PRAYER OF NEWMAN.

"Let me never forget that the same God Who made me, made the whole world, and all men and animals that live in it. Give me the grace to love all God's works for God's sake; and all men for the sake of my Lord and Saviour, Who redeemed them on the cross."

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. Which are the Commandments that contain the whole law of God?

A. The Commandments which contain the whole law of God are these two: 1st, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, with thy whole soul, with thy whole strength, and with thy whole mind; 2d, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

PRACTICE: Kindness to all, especially the aged, the sick and the helpless, in imitation of the kindness of the Heart of Jesus. Kindness to animals because they are God's creatures.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 17.

Luke: Chap. 10, v. 30-38, Point 2.
Luke: Chap. 8, v. 4-15, Point 3.
Luke: Chap. 15, Points 4, 5 and 6.
Matt.: Chap. 22, v. 1-14, Point 7.
Luke: Chap. 16, v. 19-31, Point 8.
Point out on the map Jerusalem, Jericho.

LECTURE 18

AIM: Show the Mercy and Love of God for All Sinners Taught by Christ in the Parables.

1. Christ teaches by parables. What is a parable? Select from the following:
2. The Parable of the Good Samaritan.
3. The Parable of the Sower.
4. The Parable of the Lost Sheep.
5. The Parable of the Prodigal Son.
6. The Parable of the Lost Groat.

7. The Parable of the Wedding Feast.
8. The Parable of Dives and Lazarus.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. What is the eighth Commandment?

A. The eighth Commandment is: Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

Q. What are we commanded by the eighth Commandment?

A. We are commanded by the eighth Commandment to speak the truth in all things, and to be careful of the honor and reputation of every one.

Q. What is forbidden by the eighth Commandment?

A. The eighth Commandment forbids all rash judgments, back-biting, slanders, and lies.

PRACTICE: Kindness and charity in speech towards wrong-doers. Not to repeat the evil we know of our neighbors. Truthfulness.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 18.

Luke: Chap. 7, v. 1-10, Point 2.
Luke: Chap. 7, v. 11-15, Point 3.
Luke: Chap. 8, v. 41-56 } Point 4.
Matt.: Chap. 9, v. 18-26 }
Luke: Chap. 15, v. 11-32, Point 5.
John: Chap. 9, v. 1-41, Point 6.
Luke: Chap. 5, v. 17-26, Point 7.
Luke: Chap. 9, v. 11, Point 8.
Luke: Chap. 17, v. 12-19, Point 9.

Point out on map Lake of Galilee, Naim and Capharnaum.

LECTURE 19

AIM: Show the Love of Christ for Children and Sinners.

1. John sends his disciples to Jesus. They see Him heal the sick.
2. Beheading of John the Baptist for his fearless speaking of the truth.
3. The widow's mite.
4. Mary Magdalen is absolved at the Feast of Simon. Explain Sacrament of Penance.
5. Christ blesses little children and bids them come to Him.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. What is the Sacrament of Penance?

A. Penance is a Sacrament in which the sins committed after Baptism are forgiven.

Q. How does the Sacrament of Penance remit sin, and restore to the soul the friendship of God?

A. The Sacrament of Penance remits sin and restores the friendship of God to the soul by means of the absolution of the priest.

Q. How do you know that the priest has the power of absolving from the sins committed after Baptism?

A. I know that the priest has the power of absolving from the sins committed after Baptism, because Jesus Christ granted that power to the priests of His Church when He said: *"Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them; whose sins you shall retain, they are retained."*

Q. How do the priests of the Church exercise the power of forgiving sins?

A. The priests of the Church exercise the power of forgiving sins by hearing the confession of sins, and granting pardon for them as ministers of God and in His name.

PRACTICE: Perfect love for Christ Jesus, who loved children. Truthfulness in all things.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 19.

Matt.: Chap. 9, v. 2- 6 Luke: Chap. 7, v. 17-35	Point 1.
Matt.: Chap. 14, v. 1-12	Point 2.
Luke: Chap. 21, v. 1- 4 Mark: Chap. 12, v. 41-44	Point 3.
Matt.: Chap. 26, v. 6-13 Mark: Chap. 14, v. 3- 9 John: Chap. 12, v. 2-12	Point 4.
Mark: Chap. 10, v. 13-16 Matt.: Chap. 19, v. 13-15	Point 5.

LECTURE 20

AIM: Show how Christ About to Die Manifests His Divinity to His Disciples and Establishes His Church. Show that Death is but the Door to Eternal Life.

1. The Transfiguration on the Mount.
2. The raising of Lazarus from the dead.

3. Christ gives to St. Peter the keys of the Church. (Explain the power of the Holy Father as descended from St. Peter.)
4. Christ foretells His death and resurrection.
5. The barren fig tree.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. Who is the Invisible Head of the Church?

A. Jesus Christ is the invisible Head of the Church.

Q. Who is the visible Head of the Church?

A. Our Holy Father the Pope, the Bishop of Rome, is the Vicar of Christ on earth and the visible Head of the Church.

Q. Why is the Pope, the Bishop of Rome, the visible Head of the Church?

A. The Pope, the Bishop of Rome, is the visible Head of the Church because he is the successor of St. Peter, whom Christ made the chief of the Apostles and the visible Head of the Church.

PRACTICE: Pray for our Holy Father, the Pope.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 20.

Luke: Chap. 9, v. 28-36 } Point 1.
Mark: Chap. 9, v. 1-12 }
Matt.: Chap. 17, v. 1-13 }
John: Chap. 11, v. 17-44 } Point 2.
John: Chap. 21, v. 15-24 } Point 3.
Luke: Chap. 18, v. 31-34 } Point 4.
Matt.: Chap. 20, v. 17-19 }
Matt.: Chap. 21, v. 19 } Point 5.
Point out on map Bethany.

LECTURE 21

AIM: Show how Christ's Mission on Earth was Threefold, to Redeem, to Teach, and to Establish His Church.

1. The rich young man.
2. The Commandments, when and where first given.
3. Their confirmation by Christ.
4. The law of love because we are all the children of one Father in Heaven.
5. Zacheus climbs the tree to see our Lord and is invited to receive Him in his house. Zacheus offers to make bountiful restitution and is promised salvation.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. Is it enough to belong to God's Church in order to be saved?

A. It is not enough to belong to the Church in order to be saved, but we must also keep the Commandments of God and of the Church.

Q. Which are the Commandments of God?

A. The Commandments of God are these ten:

1. I am the Lord thy God. Thou shalt not have strange gods before me.
2. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
3. Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath day.
4. Honor thy father and thy mother.
5. Thou shalt not kill.

6. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

7. Thou shalt not steal.

8. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

9. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.

10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.

Q. Who gave the Ten Commandments?

A. God Himself gave the Ten Commandments to Moses on Mount Sinai, and Christ our Lord confirmed them.

Q. What is the seventh Commandment?

A. The seventh Commandment is: Thou shalt not steal.

Q. What are we commanded by the seventh Commandment?

A. By the seventh Commandment we are commanded to give to all men what belongs to them and to respect their property.

Q. What is forbidden by the seventh Commandment?

A. The seventh Commandment forbids all unjust taking or keeping what belongs to another.

Q. Are we bound to restore ill-gotten goods?

A. We are bound to restore ill-gotten goods, or the value of them, as far as we are able; otherwise we cannot be forgiven.

Q. Are we obliged to repair the damage we have unjustly caused?

A. We are bound to repair the damage we have unjustly caused.

Q. What is the tenth Commandment?

A. The tenth Commandment is: Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.

Q. What are we commanded by the tenth Commandment?

A. By the tenth Commandment we are commanded to be content with what we have, and to rejoice in our neighbor's welfare.

Q. What is forbidden by the tenth Commandment?

A. The tenth Commandment forbids all desires to take or keep wrongfully what belongs to another.

PRACTICE: Examination of conscience every night on the faults of the day, especially on our principal fault. Honesty in all dealings with others.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 21.

Matt.: Chap. 19, v. 16-25,
Luke: Chap. 18. v. 18-30, } Points 1 and 3.
Mark: Chap. 10, v. 17-26,
Luke: Chap. 10, v. 25-29, Point 4.
Luke: Chap. 19, v. 1-10, Point 5.

THIRD SERIES.

Last Days of Christ.

LECTURE 22

AIM: Show how the Sacrifice of the Cross and the Institution of the Blessed Eucharist were Prefigured in the Old Law and Continually Announced by Christ in His Life.

1. Jesus, being now 33 years of age and His last days drawing near, goes up to Jerusalem for the Feast of the Pasch.
2. What is this Feast?
3. Jesus weeps over Jerusalem.
4. Jesus foretells His death and resurrection to His disciples.
5. Jesus sends His disciples ahead to bring Him an ass.
6. The triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
7. Jesus hailed as King. "Hosanna in the highest! Blessed is He Who cometh in the name of the Lord." Same words used in Mass before the Sacrifice.
8. Jesus sends His disciples ahead to prepare the Feast.
9. The Holy Eucharist prefigured by the manna in the desert, by the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

10. "With great desire have I desired to eat this Pasch with you."

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. How are we united to Jesus Christ in the Holy Eucharist?

A. We are united to Jesus Christ in the Holy Eucharist by means of Holy Communion.

Q. What is Holy Communion?

A. Holy Communion is the receiving of the body and blood of Christ.

Q. What is necessary to make a good Communion?

A. To make a good Communion it is necessary to be in the state of grace and to be fasting from midnight.

PRACTICE: Frequent Communion.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 22.

Luke: Chap. 19, v. 29-48, Points 3, 5, 6 and 7.
John: Chap. 12, v. 12-19, Points 4, 6 and 7.
Mark: Chap. 11, v. 1-11, } Points 5, 6 and 7.
Matt.: Chap. 21, v. 1-17, }
Matt.: Chap. 26, v. 17-20, Point 8.
Point out Jerusalem on the map.

LECTURE 23

AIM: Show the Love of Christ in the Institution of the Blessed Eucharist.

1. The Last Supper.
2. Christ washes the feet of His disciples.
 (a) Humility of Christ.
 (b) Purity needful for communion.
3. Christ warns His disciples that one of them will betray Him.
4. Peter's assurances of fidelity.
5. Judas, the example of sacrilegious communion.
6. The prayer of Christ for His disciples. (Read portion of text.)
7. Question on and explain the Eucharist.
8. The purpose of communion: to nourish the soul as bread nourishes the body that we may be strengthened against temptation and lead a divine life.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. What is the Holy Eucharist?

A. The Holy Eucharist is the Sacrament which contains the body and blood, soul and divinity, of our Lord Jesus Christ under the appearances of bread and wine.

Q. When did Christ institute the Holy Eucharist?

A. Christ instituted the Holy Eucharist at the Last Supper, the night before He died.

Q. Who were present when our Lord instituted the Holy Eucharist?

A. When our Lord instituted the Holy Eucharist the twelve Apostles were present.

Q. How did our Lord institute the Holy Eucharist?

A. Our Lord instituted the Holy Eucharist by taking bread, blessing, breaking, and giving to His Apostles, saying: *"Take ye and eat. This is my body";* and then by taking the cup of wine, blessing and giving it, saying to them: *"Drink ye all of this. This is my blood which shall be shed for the remission of sins. Do this for a commemoration of me."*

Q. What happened when our Lord said, This is my body; this is my blood?

A. When our Lord said, *This is my body,* the substance of the bread was changed into the substance of His body; when He said, *This is my blood,* the substance of the wine was changed into the substance of His blood.

Q. When did Christ give His priests the power to change bread and wine into His body and blood?

A. Christ gave His priests the power to change bread and wine into His body and blood when he said to the Apostles, *Do this for a commemoration of me.*

Q. Does he who receives Communion in mortal sin receive the body and blood of Christ?

A. He who receives Communion in mortal sin receives the body and blood of Christ, but does not receive His grace, and he commits a great sacrilege.

PRACTICE: Prepare by great purity of life for receiving Holy Communion.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 23.

Matt.: Chap. 26, v. 26-29
Mark: Chap. 14, v. 22-55 } Points 1, 2 and 3.
Luke: Chap. 22, v. 15-20

LECTURE 24

AIM: To Show the Continuation of the Last Supper in the Mass and Communion.

1. The Last Supper: continued.
2. Transubstantiation.
3. Christ confers this power on His disciples; same words used in the Mass.
4. The Mass a continuation of the Last Supper.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. When did Christ give His priests the power to change bread and wine into His body and blood?

A. Christ gave His priests the power to change bread and wine into His body and blood when He said to the Apostles, *Do this in commemoration of me.*

Q. How do the priests exercise this power of changing bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ?

A. The priests exercise this power of changing bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ through the words of consecration in the Mass, which are the words of Christ: *This is my body; this is my blood.*

Q. When are the bread and wine changed into the body and blood of Christ?

A. The bread and wine are changed into the body and blood of Christ at the Consecration in the Mass.

Q. What is the Mass?

A. The Mass is the unbloody sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ.

Q. How should we assist at Mass?

A. We should assist at Mass with great interior recollection and piety, and with every outward mark of respect and devotion.

PRACTICE: To visit the Blessed Sacrament and to genuflect devoutly before the Blessed Sacrament.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 24.

John: Chap. 13, v. 1-38, Points 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Luke: Chap. 22, v. 31-34, Point 4.
John: Chap. 17, v. 1-26, Point 6.

LECTURE 25

AIM: To Show the Evil of Sin which Caused such Suffering to Christ, the Need of Watchfulness.

1. Jesus taking three disciples goes to the Garden of Gethsemane.
2. Agony in the Garden.
3. The Betrayal.
4. End of Judas.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. What is actual sin?

A. Actual sin is any wilful thought, word, deed, or omission contrary to the law of God.

Q. How many kinds of actual sin are there?

A. There are two kinds of actual sin—mortal and venial.

Q. What is mortal sin?

A. Mortal sin is a grievous offence against the law of God.

Q. Why is this sin called mortal?

A. This sin is called mortal because it deprives us of spiritual life, which is sanctifying grace, and brings everlasting death and damnation on the soul.

Q. How many things are necessary to make a sin mortal?

A. To make a sin mortal three things are necessary: a grievous matter, sufficient reflection, and full consent of the will.

Q. What is venial sin?

A. Venial sin is a slight offence against the law of God in matters of less importance, or in matters of great importance it is an offence committed without sufficient reflection or full consent of the will.

Q. What is contrition, or sorrow for sin?

A. Contrition, or sorrow for sin, is a hatred of sin and a true grief of the soul for having offended God, with a firm purpose of sinning no more.

Q. Why should we be sorry for our sins?

A. We should be sorry for our sins, because sin is the greatest of evils and an offence against God our Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer, and because mortal

sin shuts us out of heaven and condemns us to the eternals pains of hell.

Q. What do you mean by a firm purpose of sinning no more?

A. By a firm purpose of sinning no more I mean a fixed resolve not only to avoid all mortal sin, but also its near occasions.

Q. What do you mean by the near occasions of sin?

A. By the near occasions of sin I mean all the persons, places, and things that may easily lead us into sin.

PRACTICE: To avoid all deliberate sin and its occasions, because our Lord suffered on account of our sins.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 25.

Mark: Chap. 14, v. 44-55, } Points 1, 2 and 3.
Matt.: Chap. 26, v. 30-57, }
Matt.: Chap. 27, v. 3-10, Point 4.

LECTURE 26

AIM: To Show the Meekness of Jesus; the Evil of Weakness.

1. Jesus before the High Priest.
2. Jesus before Pilate.
3. Peter denies Christ.
4. The repentance of Peter; explain contrition from motive of love of Christ.
5. Jesus is scourged.

6. Jesus is crowned with thorns.
7. Jesus is condemned to death; weakness of Pilate.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. How many kinds of contrition are there?

A. There are two kinds of contrition: perfect contrition and imperfect contrition.

Q. What is perfect contrition?

A. Perfect contrition is that which fills us with sorrow and hatred for sin, because it offends God, who is infinitely good in Himself and worthy of all love.

Q. What is imperfect contrition?

A. Imperfect contrition is that by which we hate what offends God, because by it we lose heaven and deserve hell; or because sin is so hateful in itself.

Q. Is imperfect contrition sufficient for a worthy confession?

A. Imperfect contrition is sufficient for a worthy confession, but we should endeavor to have perfect contrition.

Q. What should we do while the priest is giving us absolution?

A. While the priest is giving us absolution we should from our heart renew the Act of Contrition.

Q. What is contrition, or sorrow for sin?

A. Contrition, or sorrow for sin, is a hatred of sin and a true grief of the soul for having offended God, with a firm purpose of sinning no more.

TEACH: AN ACT OF CONTRITION.

O my God, I am heartily sorry for all my sins,

because I fear the loss of heaven and the pains of hell; but most of all, because I have offended Thee, O God, Who art worthy of all my love. I firmly promise, with the help of Thy grace, never more to offend Thee.

PRACTICE: Make a fervent act of contrition before entering the Confessional and whenever we fall into sin.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 26.

Mark: Chap. 14, v. 53-72	}	Points 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Matt.: Chap. 26, v. 57-75		
Luke: Chap. 22, v. 54-71		
John: Chap. 18, v. 13-28		
John: Chap. 19, v. 1-16	}	Points 5, 6 and 7.
Mark: Chap. 15, v. 1-20		
Matt.: Chap. 27, v. 11-31		

LECTURE 27

AIM: To Show the Evil of Sin Demanding the Sacrifice of Christ on the Cross as Atonement to the Father; God's Justice.

1. Jesus carries His cross to Calvary.
2. Explain the "Way of the Cross."
3. Jesus meets His mother.
4. Jesus and Veronica.
5. Jesus and the Cyrenian.
6. Jesus falls three times under the weight of His cross.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. Is God just, holy, and merciful?

A. God is all just, all holy, all merciful, as He is infinitely perfect.

Q. Did God abandon man after he fell into sin?

A. God did not abandon man after he fell into sin, but promised him a Redeemer, who was to satisfy for man's sin and reopen to him the gates of heaven.

Q. Who is the Redeemer?

A. Our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is the Redeemer of mankind.

Q. What did Jesus Christ suffer?

A. Jesus Christ suffered a bloody sweat, a cruel scourging, was crowned with thorns, and was crucified.

Q. Why did Christ suffer and die?

A. Christ suffered and died for our sins.

Q. What lessons do we learn from the sufferings and death of Christ?

A. From the sufferings and death of Christ we learn the great evil of sin, the hatred God bears to it, and the necessity of satisfying for it.

Q. Why does the priest give us a penance after Confession?

A. The priest gives us a penance after Confession that we may satisfy God for the temporal punishment due to our sins.

Q. Does not the Sacrament of Penance remit all punishment due to sin?

A. The Sacrament of Penance remits the eternal punishment due to sin, but it does not always remit the temporal punishment which God requires as satisfaction for our sins.

Q. What is Heaven?

A. Heaven is the state of everlasting life in which we see God face to face, are made like unto Him in glory, and enjoy eternal happiness.

Q. What is Purgatory?

A. Purgatory is the state in which those suffer for a time who die guilty of venial sins, or without having satisfied for the punishment due to their sins.

Q. What is Hell?

A. Hell is a state to which the wicked are condemned, and in which they are deprived of the sight of God for all eternity.

PRACTICE: To bear patiently our trials in union with our Lord and thus atone for our sins. To pray for the souls in Purgatory

REFERENCE: LECTURE 27.

Matt.: Chap. 27, v. 31-37.
Mark: Chap. 15, v. 20-24.
Luke: Chap. 23, v. 27-31.
John: Chap. 19, v. 16-18.

LECTURE 28

AIM: To Show How the Sacrifice of Christ is Continued in the Mass.

1. Jesus is crucified.
2. The two thieves.
3. The repentance of the good thief.
4. "Now there stood by the cross of Jesus, Mary, His mother."

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. What is the Mass?

A. The Mass is the unbloody sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ.

Q. What is a sacrifice?

A. A sacrifice is the offering of an object by a priest to God alone, and the consuming of it to acknowledge that He is the Creator and Lord of all things.

Q. Is the Mass the same sacrifice as that of the Cross?

A. The Mass is the same sacrifice as that of the Cross.

Q. How should we assist at Mass?

A. We should assist at Mass with great interior recollection and piety, and with every outward mark of respect and devotion.

Q. Is it a mortal sin not to hear Mass on a Sunday or a holyday of obligation?

A. It is a mortal sin not to hear Mass on a Sunday or a holyday of obligation, unless we are excused for a serious reason. They also commit a mortal sin who, having others under their charge, hinder them from hearing Mass, without a sufficient reason.

Q. What is the third Commandment?

A. The third Commandment is: Remember thou keep holy the Sabbath day.

Q. What are we commanded by the third Commandment?

A. By the third Commandment we are commanded to keep holy the Lord's day and the holydays of obligation, on which we are to give our time to the service and worship of God.

Q. How are we to worship God on Sundays and holydays of obligation?

A. We are to worship God on Sundays and holydays of obligation by hearing Mass, by prayer, and by other good works.

PRACTICE: To hear Mass faithfully on Sundays and holydays of obligation.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 28.

Mark: Chap. 25, v. 25-33, Points 1 and 2.
Matt.: Chap. 27, v. 38-50, Point 1.
Luke: Chap. 23, v. 31-47, Points 1, 2 and 3.
John: Chap. 19, v. 18-25, Points 1, 2 and 4.

LECTURE 29

AIM: To Show the Love of Christ for Us as Shown in the Redemption. The Love We Should Give in Return.

1. The Seven Last Words—explain briefly.
 1. "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."
 2. "This day thou shalt be with Me in paradise."
 3. "Behold thy son; behold thy mother."
 4. "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken Me!"
 5. "I thirst."

6. "It is consummated."
7. "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit."

2. Jesus dies upon the cross.
3. Jesus is laid in the arms of His mother.
4. The burial of Jesus. Death not to be feared; the B. V. Mary, our mother, will be standing by.
6. Question on, and teach, Extreme Unction.

REVIEW the joyful mysteries of the rosary.

TEACH: THE FIVE SORROWFUL MYSTERIES.

First Mystery. The Prayer and Bloody Sweat of our blessed Saviour in the Garden.
Second Mystery. The Scourging of Jesus at the Pillar.
Third Mystery. The Crowning of Jesus with Thorns.
Fourth Mystery. Jesus Carrying His Cross.
Fifth Mystery. The Crucifixion.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. How did Christ die?

A. Christ was nailed to the Cross and died on it between two thieves.

Q. Why did Christ suffer and die?

A. Christ suffered and died for our sins.

Q. On what day did Christ die?

A. Christ died on Good Friday.

Q. Why do you call that day "good" on which Christ died so sorrowful a death?

A. We call that day good on which Christ died because by His death He showed His great love for man, and purchased for him every blessing.

Q. Where did Christ die?

A. Christ died on Mount Calvary.

Q. Which are the chief effects of the Redemption?

A. The chief effects of the Redemption are two: The satisfaction of God's justice by Christ's sufferings and death, and the gaining of grace for men.

Q. What is the Sacrament of Extreme Unction?

A. Extreme Unction is the Sacrament which, through the anointing and prayer of the priest, gives health and strength to the soul, and sometimes to the body, when we are in danger of death from sickness.

Q. Which are the effects of the Sacrament of Extreme Unction?

A. The effects of Extreme Unction are: 1st, To comfort us in the pains of sickness; 2d, To strengthen us against temptations; 3d, To remit venial sins and to cleanse our soul from the remains of sin; 4th, To restore us to health, when God sees fit.

Q. What is the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth Commandment is: Thou shalt not kill.

Q. What is forbidden by the fifth Commandment?

A. The fifth Commandment forbids all wilful murder, fighting, anger, hatred, revenge, and bad example.

PRACTICE: Devotion to the Blessed Virgin, our mother. Forgiveness of injuries in imitation of Jesus Christ.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 29.

Matt.: Chap. 27, v. 50-66.
Mark: Chap. 25, v. 33-47.
Luke: Chap. 23, v. 47-56.
John: Chap. 18, v. 25-42.

LECTURE 30

AIM: To Teach the Virtue of Hope.

1. The gloom following Good Friday.
2. The Jews request Pilate for soldiers to guard the tomb.
3. Descent of Christ into Limbo to deliver the souls of the just.
4. Christ had foretold His resurrection.
5. The resurrection of Christ on the third day, glorious and immortal.
6. Teach and question on the Creed as a review of the preceding lessons.

TEACH: THE APOSTLES' CREED.

1. I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven and earth;

2. And in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord;

3. Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary;

4. Suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died, and was buried;

5. He descended into hell; the third day He arose again from the dead;

6. He ascended into heaven; and sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty;

7. From thence He shall come to judge the living and the dead.

8. I believe in the Holy Ghost;

9. The Holy Catholic Church, the Communion of Saints;

10. The forgiveness of sins;
11. The resurrection of the body;
12. And life everlasting. Amen.

An Act of Hope.

O my God! relying on Thy infinite goodness and promises, I hope to obtain pardon of my sins, the help of Thy grace, and life everlasting, through the merits of Jesus Christ, my Lord and Redeemer.

An Act of Hope.

O my God, I hope for all Thou hast promised, because Thou canst not fail to keep Thy promise.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. Where shall we find the chief truths which the Church teaches?

A. We shall find the chief truths which the Church teaches in the Apostles' Creed.

Q. What is the first Commandment?

A. The first Commandment is: I am the Lord thy God: thou shalt not have strange gods before me.

Q. How do we adore God?

A. We adore God by faith, hope, and love, by prayer and sacrifice.

Q. Are sins against faith, hope, and charity also sins against the first Commandment?

A. Sins against faith, hope, and charity are also sins against the first Commandment.

Q. What must we do to save our souls?

A. To save our souls we must worship God by faith,

hope, and charity; that is, we must believe in Him, hope in Him, and love Him with all our heart.

Q. What is Hope?

A. Hope is a Divine virtue by which we firmly trust that God will give us eternal life and the means to obtain it.

Q. Whither did Christ's soul go after His death?

A. After Christ's death His soul descended into hell.

Q. Did Christ's soul descend into the hell of the damned?

A. The hell into which Christ's soul descended was not the hell of the damned, but a place or state of rest called Limbo, where the souls of the just were waiting for Him.

Q. Why did Christ descend into Limbo?

A. Christ descended into Limbo to preach to the souls who were in prison—that is, to announce to them the joyful tidings of their redemption.

PRACTICE: Daily recitation of the Creed and of the Acts of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 30.

Matt.: Chap. 27, v. 62-66, Point 2.

Matt.: Chap. 28, v. 1-11, Point 5.

LECTURE 31

AIM: Teach the Resurrection of the Body. Show the Honor We Should Give the Body as the Temple of the Holy Ghost and as Destined to Rise Again and Share Eternity With Us.

1. The story of the resurrection continued.
2. The visit of the three Marys to the tomb of Christ.
3. Peter and John at the tomb.
4. The Angel reminds them of the promise of Christ to rise again.
5. Jesus appears to Mary Magdalen.
6. Jesus sends Mary to tell His disciples that He has risen as He promised.
7. Jesus appears to His disciples on the shore of the sea of Galilee.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. On what day did Christ rise from the dead?

A. Christ rose from the dead, glorious and immortal, on Easter Sunday, the third day after His death.

Q. Will our bodies share in the reward or punishment of our souls?

A. Our bodies will share in the reward or punishment of our souls, because through the resurrection they will again be united to them.

Q. In what state will the bodies of the just rise?

A. The bodies of the just will rise glorious and immortal.

Q. Will the bodies of the damned also rise?

A. The bodies of the damned will also rise, but they will be condemned to eternal punishment.

Q. When will Christ judge us?

A. Christ will judge us immediately after our death, and on the last day.

Q. What is the judgment called which we have to undergo immediately after death?

A. The judgment we have to undergo immediately after death is called the Particular Judgment.

Q. What is the judgment called which all men have to undergo on the last day?

A. The judgment which all men have to undergo on the last day is called the General Judgment.

Q. What are the rewards or punishments appointed for men's souls after the Particular Judgment?

A. The rewards or punishments appointed for men's souls after the Particular Judgment are Heaven, Purgatory, and Hell.

Q. What is the sixth Commandment?

A. The sixth Commandment is: Thou shalt not commit adultery.

Q. What are we commanded by the sixth Commandment?

A. We are commanded by the sixth Commandment to be pure in thought and modest in all our looks, words and actions.

Q. What is forbidden by the sixth Commandment?

A. The sixth Commandment forbids all unchaste freedom with another's wife or husband; also all immodesty with ourselves or others in looks, dress, words, or actions.

Q. What is the ninth Commandment?

A. The ninth Commandment is: Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.

Q. What are we commanded by the ninth Commandment?

A. We are commanded by the ninth Commandment to keep ourselves pure in thought and desire.

PRACTICE: Modesty.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 31.

Luke: Chap. 24, v. 1-13, Points 1 and 2.
Matt.: Chap. 28, v. 1-11, } Points 1, 2, 5 and 6.
Mark: Chap. 16, v. 1-13, }
John: Chap. 20, v. 1-19, Points 1, 3, 5 and 6.
John: Chap. 21, v. 1-14, Point 7.

LECTURE 32

AIM: To Teach the Virtue of Faith.

1. Christ appears repeatedly to His disciples.
2. The incredulity of Thomas.
3. Christ appears on the road to Emmaus.
4. Christ remains 40 days with His disciples to explain to them His life and establish the Church.
5. Christ establishes Peter head of the Church and gives His disciples power to administer the Sacraments.
6. Question and teach Holy Orders.
7. Teach and question on THE CHURCH.

TEACH: AN ACT OF FAITH.

O my God, I firmly believe all that the Holy Catholic Church believes and teaches, because Thou hast revealed it, Who canst neither deceive, nor be deceived.

AN ACT OF FAITH.

O my God, I believe all Thou hast said, because Thou canst neither deceive, nor be deceived.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. How shall we know the things which we are to believe?

A. We shall know the things which we are to believe from the Catholic Church, through which God speaks to us.

Q. Which are the means instituted by our Lord to enable men at all times to share in the fruits of the Redemption?

A. The means instituted by our Lord to enable men at all times to share in the fruits of His Redemption are the Church and the Sacraments.

Q. What is the Church?

A. The Church is the congregation of all those who profess the faith of Christ, partake of the same Sacraments, and are governed by their lawful pastors under one visible Head.

Q. Has the Church any marks by which it may be known?

A. The Church has four marks by which it may be known: it is One; it is Holy; it is Catholic; it is Apostolic.

Q. In which Church are these marks found?

A. These marks are found in the Holy Roman Catholic Church alone.

Q. Which are the chief commandments of the Church?

A. The chief Commandments of the Church are six:

1. To hear Mass on Sundays and holydays of obligation.

2. To fast and abstain on the days appointed.

3. To confess at least once a year.

4. To receive the Holy Eucharist during the Easter time.

5. To contribute to the support of our pastors.

6. Not to marry persons who are not Catholics, or who are related to us within the fourth degree of kindred, nor privately without witnesses, nor to solemnize marriage at forbidden times.

Q. What is the Sacrament of Holy Orders?

A. Holy Orders is a Sacrament by which bishops, priests, and other ministers of the Church are ordained and receive the power and grace to perform their sacred duties.

Q. Who can confer the Sacrament of Holy Orders?

A. Bishops can confer the Sacrament of Holy Orders.

Q. What is Faith?

A. Faith is a Divine virtue by which we firmly believe the truths which God has revealed.

PRACTICE: Faithful obedience to the Church.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 32.

Luke: Chap. 24, v. 13-50, Points 1, 2, 3 and 4.

John: Chap. 20, v. 19-31, Points 1, 2 and 5.

Mark: Chap. 16, v. 11-18, Points 1, 3 and 5.
Matt.: Chap. 28, v. 11-20, Points 1 and 5.
John: Chap. 21, v. 14-25, Point 5.

LECTURE *33*

AIM: To Teach the Virtue of Charity. To Show that Christ's Life was Our Example which We Should Imitate for Love of Christ.

1. The Ascension.
2. The disciples gathered in Jerusalem.
3. The descent of the Holy Ghost.
4. Question and teach Confirmation.
5. Christ's mission on earth continued by His Church.
6. Christ's life on earth continued by His followers.

REVIEW the joyful and sorrowful mysteries of the Rosary.

TEACH: Five Glorious Mysteries.
First Mystery. The Resurrection.
Second Mystery. The Ascension.
Third Mystery. The Descent of the Holy Ghost.
Fourth Mystery. The Assumption.
Fifth Mystery. The Crowning of the Blessed Virgin.

An Act of Love.

O my God! I love Thee above all things, with my whole heart and soul, because Thou art all-good and worthy of all love. I love my neighbor as myself for

the love of Thee. I forgive all who have injured me, and ask pardon of all whom I have injured.

ACT OF LOVE.

My God, because Thou art so good, I love Thee with all my heart; and for Thy sake, I love my neighbor as myself.

QUESTIONS IN CATECHISM:

Q. Why did Christ live so long on earth?

A. Christ lived so long on earth to show us the way to heaven by His teachings and example.

Q. How long did Christ stay on earth after His resurrection?

A. Christ stayed on earth forty days after His resurrection to show that He was truly risen from the dead, and to instruct His apostles.

Q. After Christ had remained forty days on earth whither did He go?

A. After forty days Christ ascended into heaven, and the day on which He ascended into heaven is called Ascension day.

Q. Where is Christ in heaven?

A. In heaven Christ sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty.

Q. What do you mean by saying that Christ sits at the right hand of God?

A. When I say that Christ sits at the right hand of God I mean that Christ as God is equal to His Father in all things, and that as man he is in the highest place in heaven next to God.

Q. Who is the Holy Ghost?

A. The Holy Ghost is the third Person of the Blessed Trinity.

Q. On what day did the Holy Ghost come down upon the Apostles?

A. The Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles ten days after the Ascension of our Lord; and the day on which He came down upon the Apostles is called Whitsunday, or Pentecost.

Q. Who sent the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles?

A. Our Lord Jesus Christ sent the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles.

Q. Why did Christ send the Holy Ghost?

A. Christ sent the Holy Ghost to sanctify His Church, to enlighten and strengthen the Apostles, and to enable them to preach the Gospel.

Q. Will the Holy Ghost abide with the Church for ever?

A. The Holy Ghost will abide with the Church for ever, and guide it in the way of holiness and truth.

Q. What is Confirmation?

A. Confirmation is a Sacrament through which we receive the Holy Ghost to make us strong and perfect Christians and soldiers of Jesus Christ.

Q. Who administers Confirmation?

A. The bishop is the ordinary minister of Confirmation.

Q. What is Charity?

A. Charity is a Divine virtue by which we love God above all things for His own sake, and our neighbor as ourselves for the love of God.

PRACTICE: To show our love of Jesus by imitating in our daily life the life of Christ Jesus, our Lord.

REFERENCE: LECTURE 33.

Luke: Chap. 24, v. 50-53, } Point 1.
Mark: Chap. 16, v. 18-20, }
Acts: Chap. 1, v. 1-14, Point 2.
Acts: Chap. 11, v. 1- 5, Point 3.

INDEX

LECTURES

CHURCH 14, 20, 21, 32

COMMANDMENTS 21
" First 30
" Second 6
" Third 28
" Fourth 8
" Fifth 29
" Sixth 31
" Seventh 18
" Eighth 17
" Ninth 31
" Tenth 21

DOCTRINES:
Angels 3, 10
Atonement 27
Church 20, 21, 30, 32, 33
Creation 1
Divinity of Christ 9
God 1, 7
Grace 13
Heaven 27, 31
Hell 27, 31
Holy Ghost 33
Immaculate Conception 2
Incarnation 3, 5
Judgment 31
Original Sin 1, 10
Prayer 15
Purgatory 27, 31
Supremacy and infallibility of the Pope 20
Redemption 2, 27, 29
Resurrection 5, 20, 30, 31, 33
Sacraments . . . 2, 11, 12, 16, 19, 22, 23, 29, 32, 33
Sin 1, 2, 10, 25, 26, 27
Transubstantiation 23, 24
Trinity 9, 33
Unity of God 1, 9

FEASTS AND DAYS OF DEVOTION: LECTURES

Annunciation 4
Ascension 33
Circumcision 6
Easter Sunday 30
Epiphany 6
Good Friday 29
Holy Thursday 23
Immaculate Conception 2
Nativity of Christ 5
Palm Sunday 22
Pentecost 33
Visitation 4

MIRACLES:

Christ changes water into wine 11
" gives sight to the blind 18
" heals the sick 18
" heals son of the Ruler 13
" heals the paralytic 18
" heals the servant of the Centurion 18
" heals sick at the Pool of Bethesda 14
" raises the daughter of Jairus 18
" raises Lazarus 20
" stills the tempest 18
" walks on the water 16
The draught of fishes 13
The multiplication of the loaves and fishes 16
The son of the Widow of Naim 18

PRACTICES OF DEVOTION:

Daily examination of conscience 21
Devotion to Blessed Virgin 2
Devotion to Guardian Angel 3
Faithfulness to duty 13
Faithfulness to prayer 10, 15, 28
Frequent communion 16, 22
Frequent confession 12
Pray for the Pope 20
Pray for the Souls in Purgatory 31
Visit the Blessed Sacrament 23

PARABLES:

Good Samaritan 17
Lost Groat 17
Lost sheep 17
Prodigal Son 17
Rich Young Man 21

LECTURES

Sower 17
Wedding Feast 17
Widow's Mite 19

PRAYERS: 3, 4, 10
Act of Faith 32
" of Hope 30
" of Love 33
" of Contrition 26
"Angel of God, my guardian dear" 3
Angelus 4
Creed 30
"Jesus, Mary and Joseph," etc. 6
Lord's prayer 15
Mass 23, 28
Magnificat 4
Mysteries of the Rosary 8, 29, 33
"O Mary conceived without sin," etc. 10
Prayer to St. Joseph 7
Prayer of Newman 17
Sign of the Cross 9

SACRAMENTS: 32
Baptism 2
Confirmation 33
Eucharist 16, 22, 24
Extreme Unction 29
Holy Orders 32
Matrimony 11
Penance 12, 19, 26, 27

VIRTUES:
Beatitudes 15
Charity 17, 33
Faith 32
Honesty 21
Hope 30
Kindness 4, 17–18
Love of Christ 19
Obedience 1, 7, 8, 32
Patience 27
Purity 2, 4, 24, 31
Reverence 6, 9, 11, 14
Truth 17, 19

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